The Universal Chronicle, AND WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

NUMB. 92.

To be Published every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, to SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1760.

The IDLER. No. 91.

IT is a Complaint which has been made from time to time, and which seems to have lately become more frequent, that *English* Oratory, however forcible in Argument, or elegant in Expression, is deficient and inefficacious, because our Speakers want the Grace and Energy of Action.

Among the numerous Projectors who are desirous to refine our Manners, and improve our Faculties, some are willing to supply the Deficiency of our Speakers; we have had more than one Exhortation to study the neglected Art of moving the Passions, and have been encouraged to believe that our Tongues, however feeble in themselves, may, by the Help of our Hands and Legs, obtain an uncontroulable Dominion over the most stubborn Audience, animate the Insensible, enrage the Careless, force Tears from the Obdurate, and Money from the Avaricious.

If by Slight of Hand, or Nimbleness of Foot, all these Wonders can be performed, he that shall neglect to attain the free Use of his Limbs may be justly censured as criminally lazy; but I am afraid that no Specimen of any such Efforts will easily be shewn. If I could once find a Speaker in *Change-Alley* raising the Price of Stocks by the Power of persuasive Gestures, I should very zealously recommend the Study of his Art; but having hitherto seen no Action by which Language was much assisted, I have been hitherto inclined to doubt whether my Countrymen are not blamed too hastily for their calm and motionless Utterance.

Foreigners of many Nations accompany their Speech with Action; but why should their Example have more Influence upon us than ours upon them? Customs are not to be changed but for better; let those who desire to reform us, shew the Benefits of the Change proposed. When the *Frenchman* waves his Hands and writhes his Body in recounting the Revolutions of a Game at Cards, or the *Neapolitan*, who tells the Hour of the Day, shews upon his Fingers the Number which he mentions, I do not perceive that their manual Exercise is of much Use, nor have any Image more deeply impressed by their Bustle and Vehemence of Communication.

Upon the *English* Stage there is no Want of Action, but the Difficulty of making it at once various and proper, and its perpetual tending to become ridiculous, notwithstanding all the Advantages which Art and Show, and Custom and Prejudice can give it, may prove how little it can be admitted into any other Place, where it can have no Recommendation but from Truth and Nature.

The Use of English Oratory is only at the Bar, in the Parliament, and in the Church. Neither the Judges of our Laws, nor the Representatives of our People would be much affected by laboured Gesticulation, or believe any Man the more because he rolled his Eyes, or puffed his Cheeks, or spread abroad his Arms, or stamped the Ground, or thumped his Breast, or turned his Eyes sometimes to the Cieling and sometimes to the Floor: Upon Men, intent only upon Truth, the Arm of an Orator has little Power; a credible Testimony, or a cogent Argument, will overcome all the Art of Modulation, and all the Violence of Contortion.

It is well known, that in the City which may be called the Parent of Oratory, all the Arts of mechanical Persuasion were banished from the Court of Supreme Judicature. The Judges of the *Areopagus* considered Action and Vociferation as a foolish Appeal to the external Senses, and unworthy to be practised before those who had no Desire of idle Amusement, and whose only Pleasure was to discover Right.

Whether Action may not be yet of use in Churches, where the Preacher addresses a mingled Audience, may deserve Enquiry. It is certain that the Senses are more powerful as the Reason is weaker; and that he whose Ears convey little to his Mind, may sometimes listen with his Eyes, till Truth may gradually take possession of his Heart. If there be any use of Gesticulation, it must be applied to the Ignorant and Rude, who will be more affected by Vehemence than delighted by Propriety. In the Pulpit little Action can be proper, for Action can illustrate nothing but that to which it may be referred by Nature or by Custom. He that imitates by his Hand a Motion which he describes, explains it by natural Similitude; he that lays his Hand on his Breast when he expresses Pity, enforces his Words by a customary Allusion. But Theology has few Topicks to which Action can be appropriated; that Action which is vague and indeterminate will at last settle into Habit, and habitual Peculiarities are quickly ridiculous.

It is perhaps the Character of the English to despise Trifles, and that Art may surely be accounted a Trifle which is at once useless and ostentatious, which can seldom be practised with Propriety, and which, as the Mind is more cultivated, is less powerful. Yet as all innocent means are to be used for the Propagation of Truth, I would not deter those who are employed in Preaching to common Congregations, form any Practice which they may find persuasive, for, compared with the Conversion of Sinners, Propriety and Elegance are less than nothing.

The WESTMINSTER JOURNAL. N°937

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Esq;

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

NOTHING is a more ridiculous and false Allegation than to compliment the Right Honourable Gentleman who is supposed to conduct our foreign Councils at this Time, at the Expence of his Predecessors in Office. And yet this is the perpetual fulsome Strain of some of our present political Writings, and even the T—ne itself has been insulted by Addresses in the same fulsome Style.

That the Spirit of this Nation, since that Gentleman came into the Administration, has been *properly exerted*, I admit, and so must all Men of Knowledge and Candour. But they must at the same Time deny that it has been *retrieved*, because that would imply that before his Time it had been lost. The Spirit of this Nation was as nobly exerted in the Fields of *Fontenoy* and *La Veldt*, as it was in the Plains of *Minden* and *Quebec*. The Difference of Success with generous Minds makes none in Merit; but that Difference lay not in the Spirit of the Nation, but in the Circumstances of the Times. In the last War (to use the Words of our present most Christian Foe, who is not guilty of saying a great many good Things) *We not only Paid all, but Fought all.* We depended on Allies whose repeated Experience of the Good-Nature of the *British* Nation led them to make us their Property, and we were brought into that Dependance: How? Why, the Ministry, by the Roarings, the Ravings, and the Bellowings of the People, misled by concealed *Jacobites*, disappointed Parliament-men, and independent Electors, were forced, against their own better Sense, to undertake the Support of the fine-

ing Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the Queen of *Hungaaary* was then as much the Burthen of our Ballads as the glorious King of *Pruſſia* is now.

Is there a Man living who remembers thoſe Days, who does not remember what I ſay to be true. While we were at Peace with *France* in the Years 1738, 1739, 1740, and 1741, let me aſk certain Gentlemen, who took the Lead of Declamation, *popular* Declamation, in Favour of the young, the beautiful, the diſtreſſed, and the injured Queen of *Hungary?* Who painted out the ſhameful Inactivity of *Britain* while the *French* were invading her Dominions? No ſurely, thoſe very Men, who, when ſhe was bravely, vigorouſly, and ſucceſsfully ſupported, declaimed againſt the Madneſs of entering into *any* continental Meaſure, and declared that *we had undertaken to ſupport a Weight that was too heavy for our Shoulders; a Weight that muſt fall, and in its Fall muſt cruſh us.* Thoſe Words, tho' they are not in the printed Debates, are too remarkable to be forgot, and too characteriſtical to be miſtaken—I mean as to the Speaker.

The Weight did not indeed *cruſh*, but it *ſprained* us a little by ſupporting it. But when the wiſeſt, the moſt candid, and the moſt diſintereſted Miniſter this Nation was ever bleſſed with (no Body can doubt that I mean Mr. *Pelham*) to remove that Sprain, ſpoke for the Neceſſity of a Peace; Who oppoſed him? Not ſurely the very Perſons who preached up the Madneſs of entering into War.

Nunquam ne reponam.—I ſhould not have ripped up what ought by this Time to be healed, were it not for the nauſeous Compliments, dreſſed in the moſt nauſeating Style, paid every Week to a great Man, at the Expence of----But I will not ſay his Betters. Can thoſe Proſtitutes of the Pen, thoſe *Monitors* of Dulneſs, imagine, that great Man to be pleaſed with the Slaver of Adulation that is meant to ſtain thoſe very Perſonages who brought him into Power, and who, ſince he has advanced in Power, have co-operated with him in all thoſe public Meaſures which are now ſo juſtly the Subjects of public Congratulation?—No, he ſurely diſdains it, and is pleaſed with the Pen that is now attempting to reſcue the Characters of his Friends from the Beſpatterings of his Flatterers.—But to return to the main Purport of this Paper.—

Where, ſay thoſe Bedaubers, was the national Spirit in the Years 1755 and 1756? I anſwer; Where it is now.—General *Braddock* was ſent to *America*, where he was defeated and killed. Does that annihilate the national Spirit of that Year? Does that reflect upon the Characters of our Miniſters or Generals of that Time? No; by means of our Enemy, we had a noble and an indiſputable Proof that General *Braddock* was furniſhed with Inſtructions from his Royal Highneſs the Duke, which had he obſerved, would have preſerved him from the Fate which he and the brave Officers and Soldiers under him met with. Thoſe Inſtructions, which were publiſhed by the *French* themſelves from the Original found in the Field, do Honour to Military Merit, and prove that there was at leaſt no Fallacy in thoſe who at that Time had the Command of the Army, or the Lead in the Cabinet.

The Year 1756 was diſgraced by the Conduct of *Byng*. But how can that reflect upon thoſe who were then in the Adminiſtration?—Or how was it any Proof either of the Decay or the Extinction of national Spirit? Did not the Officers and Sailors, who engaged the *French* at that time, behave with as much Spirit at they have done ſince under *Boſcawen* and *Hawke?*

I admit it was unfortunate that *Byng* was appointed to that Command: But did he wear a Window in his Breaſt? Was Cowardice to be ſeen in his Mien or Air? Was he not the Son of one of the beſt Admirals *England* ever had? Had he not behaved ſo, that there could be no fair Objection to his being put into that or any other Command in the Navy? If there could, why was it not known before he ſailed? There was full four Months between the time when he was appointed to the Service, and the time of his ſailing.—But he was not properly fitted out—He had not Force enough to cope with the *French*.—He had not the Appointments neceſſary for ſuch an Expedition.

If he had not, why did he not ſpeak? Why did not ſome of thoſe Brawlers who now want, in Compliment to their Great Man, to load others with all the Blame of his Miſcarriage; why, I ſay, did they not, during all the time he lay at *Spithead*, tell the World ſo? He ſailed from thence with great Expectation attending him, nor was there a ſingle Pen drawn, or Mouth opened, in the whole Kingdom, to inform the Government, that he was too ill appointed, or too weak even for the Force with which he afterwards engaged. It does not even appear, in all the many Pamphlets and Papers publiſhed in his Defence, that he ever once complained of his being ill provided or too weak for the Enemy.

But, be that as it will—Why ſhould his inglorious Behaviour be charged as a Crime upon thoſe who were not only inſtrumental but eager to bring him to Juſtice? Why is every dull heavy mounting Cloſe-ſtool of Incenſe offered to our Great Man charged with Inſinuations, that the Diſgrace which our national Arms then underwent, was owing to the Miniſtry who ſent *Byng* upon that Command? Does any Thing in his Letters, his Trial, or the Evidence brought either for or againſt him, appear to juſtify ſuch a Charge? No; and yet there is no Man of common Senſe in *England* who can imagine, that had there been one Inch of Room for ſuch a Charge, but that it would have been crowded into it.

Corruption — Inglorious Meaſures — A weak Adminiſtration — And the Diſgraces which this Nation thereby incurred, are the Terms which thoſe Parrots of the Public are repeating from Week to Week, and they have repeated the Lye ſo often, that one is tempted to think they begin to believe what they ſay. But have they endeavoured to ſpecify one Inſtance in which ſuch Terms are applicable to what they moſt abſurdly call the late Miniſtry? Yet ſtill the eternal Changes are rung; and every Day teems with Libels upon the moſt reſpectable Names in the Nation, in the Form of Panegyrics upon a favourite Miniſter.

I hope no Reader I have will be weak enough to think that I mean to depreciate the Popularity which that Miniſter has ſo juſtly acquired. No, no Man ſhall be more ready than I ſhall be to throw in my Mite, to contribute to rear a Temple in Honour of his Virtue and Abilities. They are great, and nothing can tarniſh their Luſtre, but an Attempt to make them greater at the Expence of Truth, Common Senſe, and, let me add, Common Honour. I am,

Your very humble Servant,
and Reader,
Germanicus.

Monday, December 31.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, Dec. 25.

WE have received certain accounts here, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with a very conſiderable body of troops under his command, arrived at Erfurth on the 18th. It is further ſaid, that his Serene Highneſs was to be at Weimar the next day, on the 20th at Jena, and on the 21ſt at Gera, where he will be within two marches of Leipſig, and as many of Hoff and Dreſden.

Prince Ferdinand ſtill occupies his quarters at Kroſſdorff, and the blockade of Gieſſen continues. The Duke de Broglio is ſtill at Friedberg.

By the laſt letters from Saxony, dated the 16th inſtant, we are informed, that the Grand Pruſſian army remained quiet in their quarters of cantonment near Willſdruff: That the King of Pruſſia was then at Freyberg, and Marſhal Daun at Dreſden; and that the Auſtrian General Beck, who had advanced on the right bank of the Elbe towards Torgau, was returned to Dreſden, ſo that there was then no corps of Auſtrians on the right ſide of that river. [*Gaz.*

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Breſlau, Dec. 11. Two detachments of our troops, on the 6th of this month, drove the enemy from the poſts of Beneſchau and Hultſchin, killed a number of them, and made a Lieutenant Colonel named Mannerſdorff, and 67 ſoldiers priſoners. According to the unanimous report of deſerters, Gen. Laudohn's corps has loſt upwards of 4000 men ſince it marched from Poland to the Upper Sileſia.

Wirtemberg in Saxony, Dec. 13. A conſiderable body of Auſtrians, under General Beck, with a corps of about 16,000 men, arrived the 8th of this month in ſight of Torgau, but were diſappointed in their deſign upon that city by his Majeſty's foreſight, who immediately ſent thither ſome troops to reinforce the garriſon. His Majeſty now encamps at Freyberg, where the enemy attempted, the 10th inſtant, but in vain, to diſlodge the corps under Gen. Hulſen. Field Marſhal Daun's quarters are at Pirna, and 'tis probable he will not ſtay long there, on account of the difficulty of getting proviſions, which cannot come to him from any part but Bohemia. A good part of his army has already taken the route of that kingdom, and the reſt, for want of neceſſaries, cannot keep the field. The King's army alſo ſuffers by the rigour of the ſeaſon.

Every thing is exceſſive ſcarce and dear, but eſpecially fuel, which ſells in a manner for its weight in gold, and is even at that rate difficult to be procured.

Leipſick, Dec. 13. General Beck, finding the paſſage of the Elbe impracticable, only threw ſome bombs into Torgau, and afterwards marched towards Elſterwerda, probably to raiſe contributions in the Lower Luſatia, or perhaps to intercept the reinforcement coming to his Pruſſian Majeſty from Sileſia.

Frankfort on the Mayne, Dec. 16. 'Tis aſſured that Gieſſen has been bombarded by the Allies ever ſince the 11th inſt and it is even ſaid that they are maſters of the place.

Weſel, Dec. 20. The French Corps under the Marquis d'Armentieres is gone into winter-quarters on this ſide of the Rhine. Moſt of the troops of the Allies under General Imhoff are diſtributed in the county of Marck, and very advantageouſly poſted along the Roer.

Paris, Dec. 14. The misfortune which befel the fleet under the command of the Marſhal de Conflans, is looked upon with great concern, and the more ſo as we are perſuaded that it was owing to the bad conduct of ſome of the officers. The deſire of the public to have juſtice done in an affair wherein it's intereſt and honour are ſo eſſentially concerned, has probably given riſe to the report that the Officers who miſbehaved upon that occaſion have been degraded from their Nobility, that three of them will loſe their lives, and that fifteen others will be branded with infamy. Be that as it may, the eight man of war, which, after that fatal day, retired into one of the ports in the iſland of Aix, have been diſarmed, and brought into the river Charante; but we are extremely anxious with regard to the fate of thoſe ſhips that lie at the mouth of the Villaine, where if they continue long, they cannot fail to receive great damage on account of the ſhallowneſs of the river, and its hard gravelly bottom.

The Parliament has regiſtered an edict for creating three millions of Life-Annuities in form of the Tontines, divided into Actions of 200 lives each, and diſtributed in eight claſſes.

Francis de Franquetot, Duke of Coigny, Marſhal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, and of the Golden Fleece, and Governor of Upper and Lower Alſace, died here the 18th inſtant, in the 90th year of his age.

Paris, Dec. 17. There is ſtill much talk of a Peace. It is even aſſured, that the belligerant Powers are already agreed among themſelves for a Congreſs to be held in one of the cities of the United Provinces.

'Tis added, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has nominated the Duke de Richelieu one of his Plenipotentiaries, and that thoſe of the King of Pruſſia are ſet out for England, in order to ſtay there till the opening of the Conferences.

Within theſe three days a report prevails, that Capt. Thurot has had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Engliſh off Buchaneſs, in the North of Scotland, but we hope it is without foundation. *Amſt. Gazette.*

Verſailles, Dec. 20. At length the Court has received news from Capt. Thurot, who was warned in time of the ill ſucceſs of M. de Conflans putting out to ſea. We conſider as unſerviceable the ſhips that ran up the river Vilaine: they flung their guns over-board in order to get into it; and at low water they lie dry on a gravelly bed.

Rotterdam, Dec. 17. Our diſpute with the Engliſh will at length be amicably ſettled. We agree to every thing they propoſe. We content ourſelves with ſimple reſtitution in *ſtatu quo*. Our ſhips lately taken in coming from Sweden, laden with cannon and military ſtores, will be reſtored, after taking out what the captors judge to belong to France, which will be condemned. *Bruſſel Gazette.*

Geneva, Dec. 8. They write from Turin, that Councils are held at the arrival of every courier, and the Britiſh and Neapolitan Envoys confer almoſt daily with the King's Miniſters.

Madrid, Dec. 11. The greateſt rejoicings imaginable are making in this city, on account of the arrival of the Royal Family. The King and Queen, with the Infants and Infantas, arrived the day before yeſterday, in the afternoon, at the Palace of Buen Retiro, in the midſt of the acclamations of great numbers of people, many of whom went ſeveral leagues to meet them. The Queen Mother waited for them at the Palace, where ſhe received them with the greateſt tranſports of affection. The Infant Don Lewis met his Majeſty the 8th inſtant at Guadalaxara. His Majeſty has already diſpoſed of the command of his armies in Navarre, Caſtile, Eſtramadura, and the kingdoms of Valencia and Grenada, in favour of the Count de Revilla-Gigedo, the Count de Sayve, Don Melchior de Abarca, Don Manuel de Sada, and Don Joſeph de Horcaſitas.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 10. The Sublime Porte has forbid under very ſevere penalties, all its Armenian ſubjects of the Roman Catholick Religion to frequent from henceforth the Churches of that Communion. This prohibition extremely perplexes theſe poor people, of whom there is a great number in the ſuburbs of this capital, as alſo in divers parts of the Levant. It muſt likewiſe be very prejudicial to the Catholick Miſſionaries diſperſed in the ſeveral Provinces of the Ottoman Empire; but they ſtill hope, that, according to what has been practiſed in former times, the rigour of this ordinance will be mitigated. [This, it is ſaid, was occaſioned by the Roman Clergy having given umbrage to ſome of the principal people of the Armenian religion, in making Proſelytes of the inferior ſort.]

LONDON.

Saville-houſe, Dec. 27. This day Prince Sanſeverino Albertini, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had a private audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales;

And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Leiceſter-Houſe.

To both which he was introduced by Stephen Cotrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

The bounties to ſeamen and landmen that ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips, and the rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as conceal themſelves, are prolonged to the 11th of February next.

A Poliſh Lady is impatiently expected at Paris, who is bringing with her a Poliſh gentleman, who is two-and-twenty years old, and but ſixteen inches high. He is every way well proportioned, and his underſtanding well cultivated.

A battalion of each of the three regiments of foot guards will embark very early in the ſpring for Germany to join the Allied army: as will ſeveral marching regiments, and at leaſt eight of horſe, all from England; it being judged neceſſary not to weaken the forces at preſent in Scotland or Ireland: a fine train of artillery is alſo getting ready to embark with them, and a large detachment of Engineers, Bombardiers, &c

Extract of a letter from on board the Shrewſbury *man of war at Plymouth, Dec.* 25.

"Soon after our arrival from Quebeck, we were ordered out from Portſmouth to ſtrengthen Admiral Hawke's fleet, that he might be the better able to cope with the French, who were then expected out of Breſt; but as we were five days in beating down the Channel, and ere we were quite got out, we met with a veſſel that informed us of Sir Edward's having beaten the French, ſo that he ſtood in no need of our aſſiſtance; however, we made the beſt of our way forward, and about the 28th paſt fell in with Admiral Geary, then cruizing off Uſhant, whom we joined, and continued with till ſeparated by bad weather.

"On the 2d inſt. (I think it was) began as violent a ſtorm as hath been known, perhaps, for many years; nay, the oldeſt ſeamen on board ſay they never knew ſo hard a gale of wind. From the 2d it continued, with but a few hours intermiſſion, till the 16th, when the whole fleet was entirely ſeparated, and every one obliged to take care of himſelf.

"On the 15th we ſprung our bowſprit, and at the ſame time found that part of our head was likely to go away, and that our cut-water was likewiſe very looſe, which obliged us to ſtave our long-boat, and got two topmaſts out of the head, thereby to ſecure our cut-water and head; for if that had gone away, it might have occaſioned the loſs of our maſts.

"We yeſterday fell in with the Valiant and Foudroyant, two of our company, who have both received damage, the Valiant having ſprung her bowſprit, and the Foudroyant loſt all her maſts except her foremaſt, ſo that ſhe is now coming in under jury-maſt."

The Cheſeria, from a place 20 leagues above Quebec, of near 500 tons, mounting 18 ſix-pounders, and has ſix more in her hold, with 100 men, and ſix Engliſh priſoners, is ſent into Briſtol by the Rippon man of war, who took her the 20th inſt. 70 leagues from the Lizard. She ſailed from Quebec with four or five others; one, a brigantine, ran aſhore coming down the river. The forts fired as they paſſed the town; but did them little or no damage.

Two cutters in the government's ſervice have brought into Dover a French cutter privateer from Bologne, which they cut away from under the forts at Calais.

The Providence, Caſtle, and the Induſtry, Barnard, from Quebec for London, were loſt the 24th of Oct. laſt in the River St. Laurence.

The Lady Auguſta Packet, Watſon, from Falmouth for Barbadoes, and the ——, from Corke to Guadalupe, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The N. S. Piedad, Almas, with oranges and lemons, is loſt near Folkſtone; the crew ſaved, and a ſmall part of the cargo.

The Salvator, a Dane, from Malaga to Rotterdam, is aſhore a mile to the eaſtward of Dover-pier; the veſſel, it is feared, will be loſt, but moſt of the cargo will be ſaved.

Thurſday evening the Hon. Gen. Johnſon arrived in town from Germany, and yeſterday waited on his Majeſty at St. James's.

On Wedneſday the Right. Hon. Robert Nugent, Eſq; was re-elected one of the Repreſentatives for Briſtol.

On Thurſday laſt Dr. Ward ſent a benefaction of fifty pounds to the ſubſcription open'd at Young Slaughter's by the Gentlemen frequenting that Coffee-houſe, for the relief of the diſtreſs'd ſufferers by the fire which happened laſt Sunday in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.

We have an account from the north of Devonſhire, that the common Poſt-boy at Biddeford being lamed by a fall from his horſe on the ice, in coming from Torrington on the 16th inſtant, another lad was hired on the 18th, in his room, who, miſtaking the road, got into a wood where there was a great declivity, and both lad and horſe fell into the river, broke the ice in one of the deepeſt places, and ſunk to the bottom; the boy got hold of a twig, and by that means ſaved his life, yet expoſed it again to the greateſt danger, by endeavouring to recover the mail, which he did with the ſaddle, to the ſurprize of every one. He then got to a farm-houſe, where he was taken care of till morning, carried the mail to Torrington, from whence it was ſent to Chimleigh, and carried from thence by the Poſt-maſter himſelf to Exeter the next day.

Tuesday, January 1.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Extract of a Letter from a Pruſſian *Officer, dated from the Camp at* Willſdruff, *Dec.* 10.

'THO' our enemies are accuſtomed to magnify their advantages, they have never done it ſo groſſly, as in the different relations they have publiſhed of the action on the 20th paſt, between them and a body of our troops under General Finck. According to their ſtory, 24,000 Pruſſians were, on that occaſion, defeated and made priſoners by 15,000 Auſtrians; an event, of which the hiſtory of many centuries furniſhes no example. The honeſt folks, who relate ſtories of this nature, ought to have remembered, that in the year 1756 a body of 24,000 Pruſſians obliged 16,000 Saxons to lay down their arms in preſence of an Auſtrian army. Beſides, we cannot conceive how 18 battalions and 35 ſquadrons could compoſe a body of between 18 and 20,000 men; ſince, if even the one and the other had been complete, they would not have amounted to more than 15,000 fighting men. But it is eaſy to conceive that Pruſſian battalions and ſquadrons, which, during the courſe of this campaign, have been in ſo many actions, could not be ſo complete as thoſe of the Auſtrians. I can even venture to affirm, with certainty, that before the affair of Maxen, the corps under General Finck did not exceed 8000 men; that about 1000 were killed or wounded in the action, and that the remainder, at the time they ſurrendered, did not exceed 2800 foot and 900 horſe, which extremely ſurprized the Auſtrian Generals. It is even moſt certain, that above 2000 of this corps have eſcaped from the enemy, and have moſtly rejoined the army.

'In the ſame proportion that they have ſwelled the number of our troops, they have diminiſhed that of their own. In the relation publiſhed by Marſhal Daun of this action, he ſays that he employed in it only twelve regiments of foot and eight of horſe; nevertheleſs he acknowledges, that Gen. Finck's corps was attacked on one ſide by the troops under Gen. Brentano, on another by thoſe under Gen. Palfi, and laſtly, by the army of the Empire: ſo that there were near 50,000 men at that affair. Beſides, the enemy eſtimate their own loſs at 1000 men. We cannot know it exactly; but, according to the report of ſome of their own Officers, it amounted to near ſix thouſand. It is certain that our battalions did not ſurrender till they had ſpent all their ammunition. If all theſe circumſtances be impartially conſidered, the advantage ſo much boaſted of will ſoon vaniſh: Nor will it at all appear ſtrange, that a body of eight thouſand men ſhould be defeated by another of fifty thouſand, and that the broken remains of the former, to the number of four thouſand men, having expended their ammunition, ſhould ſurrender priſoners of war.

'If M. Daun piques himſelf upon his taking advantage of the unfortunate ſituation of the troops under Gen. Finck, it does him very little honour that the Pruſſian army, which before this æra was inferior to his in number, and which, according to his ſtory, was weakned by 20,000 men, ſhould keep him confined, as before, between Dreſden and Dippoldiſwalda, without his being able to draw the ſmalleſt advantage from this important action.

'In fact, this event, though very fatal in one ſenſe, hath hitherto had no other conſequences than to hinder our retaking Dreſden. We continue in our former poſition at Willſdruffe and Freyberg, and deſire nothing more than to come to blows with the enemy. No-body in our army doubts that the King, notwithſtanding this loſs, which has been ſo greatly exaggerated, will ſtill ſhew himſelf as formidable as he was after the famous battles of Chotzemitz, Breſlau, and Cunnerſdorff.'

Berlin, Dec. 20. The King waits, to ſtrike a ſignal blow, only for the arrival of nine battalions and three regiments of horſe that are coming from Sileſia, and for another reinforcement of three thouſand foot and five hundred horſe that are coming from Pomerania.

Gen. Beck has taken poſt at Groſſenhayn, to intercept the troops that are coming from Sileſia; but it is probable he will not be able to hinder their junction with the King's army.

Dreſden, Dec. 14. The dearneſs and ſcarcity of proviſions increaſe to that degree, that the Magiſtrates have been obliged to ſignify to the Burghers, that as the city is not ſupplied as it uſed to be with proviſions of any kind, and as the Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, &c. are no longer able to procure the neceſſaries within their reſpective Provinces, for the uſe of the inhabitants, theſe muſt ſeverally take care to provide for themſelves as well as they can, in order to prevent being expoſed to the famine with which this city is threatned. Several Bakers and Brewers have been obliged to ſuſpend the exerciſe of their trades for want of corn to carry them on. They can get none from the Mountains, nor from Meiſſen, the avenues to which are ſtopt by the Pruſſians. For three weeks paſt we have received no poſt nor news of any kind from Leipſick, and no paſſages are left open but thoſe leading to Upper Luſatia and Bohemia.

Wittenberg, Dec. 18. Colonel Kleiſt has taken poſt in the neighbourhood of this city, with 1800 horſe, to prevent the Auſtrians from making incurſions on the frontiers of Brandeburgh. Their General, Baron de Beck, is retired to Hoyerſwerda.

Lipſtadt, Dec. 21. The Allies have diſlodged the advanced guard of the Duke de Broglio's army from Buzbach.

Hague, Dec. 26. We are aſſured that the Diſpatches which the Auſtrian Miniſter received on the 23d, imported, that his Court would readily agree to the holding a Congreſs.

Paris, Dec. 31. 'Tis ſaid two foreign Noblemen are arrived here incognito to negociate a Peace.

Croiſic, in Brittany, Dec. 11. The Engliſh ſhip of the line, with two frigates and a bomb, which appeared before our harbour yeſterday morning, and cannonaded us without effect, from eight till noon, for refuſing to deliver up the guns of the Engliſh ſhips that were caſt away, have juſt now been joined by two other bombs, followed by ſeventeen large ſhips. To-morrow morning they will probably begin a furious bombardment. The inhabitants are already running away with their beſt effects.

Liſbon, Nov. 30. A hundred Jeſuits, who were left in the priſons of Azeytam, have juſt been ſet at liberty, on condition of quitting the habit and inſtitutes of the ſociety. They may either enter into other religious orders, or become ſecular Prieſts, provided they in all things conform themſelves to the King's Edict.

Three Italian Capuchins were taken up here a few days ago, on ſuſpicion of carrying on intrigues altogether unworthy of their character.

LONDON.

The King of Pruſſia has been ſo anxious for reſtoring the health of Prince Ferdinand his brother, and getting the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau cured of his wounds, that he wrote a letter with his own hand to M. Tronchain, a Phyſician of Geneva, intreating him to repair to Berlin as ſoon as poſſible: an invitation too preſſing (ſay our letters from Geneva) to permit that able man to neglect juſtifying by his care the confidence with which that Monarch deigned to honour his ſuperior talents. He accordingly ſet out for Berlin on the 12th of December.

They write from Hanover of the 21ſt ult. that his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel continues dangerouſly ill at Rintelen, attended by one of the Engliſh Phyſicians.

Letters from Liſbon of the 23d paſt import, that General Gomez d'Andrado, chief Commander of the Portugueſe troops of the department of Rio de la Plata in America, had ſent to the King of Portugal a certain herb called Congogria; its quality is ſuch that it renews youth to them who uſe it, and it may be drank like common tea.

On Saturday laſt 8283 hundred of ſugar were imported from the Leeward iſlands: and 337 tons of iron from Gottenburgh and Peterſburgh.

By accounts from Goree we learn, that there had been an inſurrection of the natives the latter end of October.

By the Groyne mails there is advice that Admiral Broderick's ſquadron is put into Cadiz, having received damage in bad weather.

We are informed that Admiral Boſcawen will ſet out ſoon for Portſmouth, in order to relieve Sir Edward Hawke; and that Admiral Saunders will ſoon be appointed to the command of a very important expedition.

Two more ſhips of the line are fitting out, with all expedition, for the Eaſt Indies; as are alſo ſeveral ſhips for the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty's ſhip Goſport, Capt. Richard Edwards, with eleven merchant-men under convoy, is arrived at Lisbon from Newfoundland.

The Fame and Lord Blakeney privateers have taken a large ſhip laden with corn, bound to Marſeilles, and carried her into Meſſina.

The Fair American, Hewion, from London to Leghorn, is taken in the Gut of Gibraltar, and carried into Ceuta.

The Four Brothers, from Amſterdam, bound to Morlaix, is loſt near the Cape La Hogue. The ſhip's crew are miſſing.

We hear that occaſion was taken for the late riot in Ireland, from a motion, ſaid to be intended to be made in the Houſe of Commons, That, as in the preſent critical juncture of affairs it might be neceſſary for the Lord Lieutenant to have the advice of that Houſe, at a time when many of the Members were at a great diſtance from Dublin, 25 Members might conſtitute a Houſe.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, in and after Hilary Term, 1760.

Middleſex.		London.	
Monday,	Jan. 28.	Tueſday,	Jan. 29.
Thurſday,	31.	Monday,	Feb. 4.
Thurſday,	Feb. 7.	Friday,	8.
After Term.		After Term.	
Wedneſday,	Feb. 13.	Thurſday,	Feb. 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bungay, *in* Suffolk, *dated Dec.* 24.

—'Let me inform you of the extraordinary 'luck of our Box Club at Bungay in the preſent 'Lottery. It conſiſts of 25 perſons, moſt of them 'in low circumſtances. They depoſit five-pence 'each fortnight, for the benefit of thoſe who 'are ill, who have ſix ſhillings per week allowed them, till they recover or die. They have 'been remarkable healthful; ſo that their 'ſtock has encreaſed to upwards of ninety 'pounds; 50 l. of which they put out to intereſt, and out of the reſt I bought three Lottery-tickets for them, which were regiſtered 'in my name; one of which, No. 2883, was 'drawn a prize of one thouſand pounds on the '13th inſtant; and No. 2884 was drawn a prize 'of the ſame value the 19th inſtant. By agreement they are to ſhare the prize-money.'

Wednesday, January 2.

Vienna, Dec. 15.

THE Baron de Reiſchach, Colonel in the Archduke Peter's regiment, arrived here on Wedneſday with important diſpatches from General Laudohn, who is himſelf hourly expected. His corps has taken winter-quarters in the Upper Sileſia and Moravia.

Berlin, Dec. 18. Some parties of Gen. Beck's corps have been at Cotbus in Luſatia, from whence they have carried off hoſtages for the payment of the contributions which could not be raiſed on the ſpot.

Francfort, Dec. 23. By the magazines that are forming, and other ſteps taking, it appears that the French are determined not to move before Prince Ferdinand. The Saxon corps which was here and at Hanau, is gone to rejoin the French army.

On the 21ſt the Duke de Broglio received a courier from Verſailles which brought him the baton of Marſhal of France. The letter which he received from the King acquainting him with this news doth juſtice to his talents, to his ſervices, to the glory he has acquired, to the wiſhes of the army and of the French nation, and to the high conſideration he is held in throughout Germany, for his conduct at the battle of Bergen, the ſucceſs of which ſaved the Empire. The baton which the Moſt Chriſtian Kings ſend or deliver to the Marſhals of France is ſixteen inches long, covered with blue velvet, interſperſed with Fleurs de Lys, embroidered with gold, with a gold ring at each end, and on one end are engraved this words, *Belli Terror*, and on the other *Pacis Decus*.

Hague, Dec. 21. The Governor of Surinam having informed their High Mightineſſes, that the Negroes had revolted, the Government are going to ſend a reinforcement of troops into thoſe parts, to reduce them to obedience.

LONDON.

St. James's, Dec. 31. This day Prince Sanſeverini Albertini, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had a private audience of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia;

To which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from the Miniſters and Elders of the Synod of Aberdeen; from the Principal and Maſters of the Univerſity and King's College of Aberdeen; from the Aldermen, Capital Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the Borough of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire; and from the Dean and Clergy of the Iſland of Guernſey; which Addreſſes his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

The laſt advices from Hamburgh, and other places in the North, ſpeak with great aſſurance of the ſpeedy renewing, not only the treaty of commerce, but the antient and friendly correſpondence between the Courts of London and Peterſburg.

The cartel concluded for the exchange of priſoners between Pruſſia and Ruſſia is to continue in force for ſix years, or as long as the preſent war continues. It contains 31 articles; the exchange or ranſom of priſoners is to be made on the 1ſt day of each month; and when there are more priſoners on one ſide than the other, the ſurplus is to be purchaſed; giving for a Field-Marſhal-General 3000 men or 15000 florins; for a General in Chief, 2000 men, or 10,000 florins; for a Lieutenant-General, 1000 men or 5000 florins; for a Major-General, 300 men or 1500 florins; for a Brigadier, 200 men or 1000 florins; for a General of artillery, 2000 men or 10,000 florins; for a Colonel, either of horſe or foot, 130 men or 650 florins; and ſo for other Officers in proportion to their ranks.

We have the pleaſure to inform the Publick, that our fleet near St. Gildas, in Quiberon Bay, is very healthy, and ſo advantageouſly ſtationed, in three columns, at half a mile's diſtance, that they effectually prevent the tranſports from moving, as well as the junction of the enemy's naval forces. In this ſerviceable ſituation our ſhips of magnitude are alſo protected from the weather, and the accidents of cruizing at this inclement and boiſterous ſeaſon of the year.

Capt. Barber of th e Sally, who arrived laſt Thurſday night at Liverpool from Guadalupe, brings advice, that before he left the Iſland, three cartels arrived there from Martinico, by whom he was aſſured, no ſhip belonging to Liverpool was among the liſt of captures carried into that iſland. He came out eight weeks ago, with the Hope, Fryer, of Liverpool, bound for Cape de Verd iſlands, who kept him company the length of Bermudas. He left the Pompadour Threlſal, of Liverpool, with 650 ſlaves on board at Guadalupe; and parted with the Tankerville Adams, from Guadalupe for London, 14 days ago, all well.

On Wedneſday was wrecked on Burbo Bank, at the entrance of Liverpool harbour, the brig Prince Henry, Dawſon, laden with beef, &c. from Belfaſt and Iſle of man: ſhe drove from her anchor, the wind blowing freſh at W. S. W. as ſhe lay at the mouth of Highlake, and is gone to pieces: the maſter and two others ſaved their lives with great difficulty in the boat: Mr. John Henry and ſon, three women, and ſeven other perſons, ſeamen and paſſengers, loſt their lives, chuſing to ſtay on board the veſſel, rather than truſt themſelves in the boat.

A veſſel from Gottenburgh for the Iſle of Man is loſt at the Orkneys, and all the people periſhed.

On Wedneſday evening laſt the Hon. Gen. Townſhend arrived at Norwich, and on Thurſday morning the Right Worſhipful Nockold Tompſon, Eſq; Mayor, accompanied with the Worſhipful the Sheriffs and Aldermen, waited upon him in their formalities, to congratulate him upon his great and glorious ſucceſs at Quebec, and his ſafe return to his native county. And on Friday it was unanimouſly reſolved that the freedom of the city ſhould be preſented to the General, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe the citizens of Norwich entertain of the ſignal ſervices he hath done his country, in completing the conqueſt of Quebec.

And at the ſame time the honorary freedom of that city was unanimouſly ordered to be preſented to the Right Hon. George Earl of Orford, Lord Lieutenant of that city, for his Lordſhip's publick ſervices, and Mr. Mayor was deſired to write to his Lordſhip to acquaint him therewith.

Likewiſe the freedom of that city was unanimouſly ordered to be preſented to Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Bart. and William Windham, Eſq; for the great ſervices done by them for that city, and in particular for their unwearied endeavours to diſcipline and render uſeful the militia of that city and county of Norfolk. And a deputation of Gentlemen from the Aſſembly waited upon Sir Armine Wodehouſe, to acquaint him with the foregoing order, upon which Sir Armine went to the Guild-hall, and was there ſworn an honorary freeman of that city.

Laſt week was committed to Lancaſter, in order to take his trial at the next aſſizes, James Seabrook, of Liverpool, Silverſmith, for aiding and aſſiſting one Jaques l'Uleur, a French priſoner, to make his eſcape, from the place of his confinement; and the Hon. the Commiſſioners for priſoners of war have ſent poſitive orders to their Agents there, to proſecute, with the utmoſt rigour, all perſons that ſhall mediately or immediately aid or aſſiſt any priſoner of war to make his eſcape.

Thursday, January 4.

AMERICA.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Sept. 29. The months of Auguſt and September in this province have generally proved very wet; this year has been the drieſt ever known, inſomuch that the rivers are now ſalt to their heads, and the drought ſo great, that even the cattle ſuffer for want of water. In the ſpring and beginning of the ſummer we had the fineſt proſpect of making 110 or 120,000 barrels of rice, and nothing was dreaded ſo much, to reduce that quantity, as the uſual heavy autumnal rains; but our proſpect is cut ſhort by the want of the very thing we dreaded.

New-York, Oct. 22. A proclamation is iſſued by the Hon. James De Lancey, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of this province, recommending it to the inhabitants to return to their ſettlements along Hudſon's River, above Albany, as they may now abide there in ſafety to their perſons, families, and eſtates, it being now effectually covered and ſecured from the ravages of the enemy: And that as his Excellency Major-General Amherſt hath aſſured him, that the fortreſſes erecting at Crown-Point ſhall be ſo far finiſhed before the troops go into winter-quarters, as to anſwer the purpoſe of covering and protecting that country; has alſo at his deſire made known, that thoſe who now chuſe to go and ſettle between Lake George and Fort Edward, will there find ſeveral ſpots of cleared ground, capable of containing 24 families, on which will be left ſtanding, for their conveniency, the wooden huts and coverings of the troops that have been poſted there ſince the beginning of the campaign; and alſo promiſes his Majeſty's grant thereof to any perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, on condition of immediate ſettlement thereof in the form of a townſhip; with a ſufficient quantity of woodland adjoining, for that purpoſe.

Boſton, Oct. 26. Friday laſt a bear was killed on Col. Quincey's farm at Braintree, which weighed about 350lb. And on Monday morning laſt a bear was purſued from Dorcheſter-Neck, and was killed between that and the ſouth part of this town; the weight of this was about the ſame with the above. Within ſix weeks paſt near 100 of thoſe voracious animals have been killed only in South-Hadley diſtrict in Hampſhire, ſome of them weighed 400lb.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh, Dec. 24. By letters from Stornaway, we learn, that the galliot Jean Girrel, John Skeir, Commander, belonging to Gottenburgh, laden chiefly with teas, iron, and plank, was daſhed to pieces on the 12th of November, on the north weſt ſide of the Lewis, in a place called Dellbege, 18 miles N. N. W. of Stornaway. The Maſter, with four men were drowned, and three more of the men were ſaved by the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants. The cargo, eſpecially the teas, was rendered entirely uſeleſs; the boxes being torn to pieces by the violence of the wind and waves.

They likewiſe adviſe, that on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of November, a large ſhip was ſeen cruizing off the harbour mouth of Stornaway, betwixt the iſlands of Shant, and the Butt of the Lewis, and was judged to be a ſhip of great force: night and day ſhe hung out ſignals of diſtreſs, but as it blew a terrible hurricane the whole time, none of the inhabitants durſt venture out. After cruizing ſeveral days ſhe diſappeared; no body being able to underſtand, during all the time ſhe ſtaid, whether ſhe was a friend or foe.

LONDON.

They write from Vienna, that the Court expects to have not fewer than 30,000 Croatians in its ſervice next campaign.

The Merchants of Paris and Lyons have been greatly alarmed by a report that the King was going to iſſue paper money. The Provoſt of the Merchants of Paris wrote on this head to the new Comptroller-General, and to the Secretary of State, whoſe letters in anſwer to him have been publiſhed, in order to diſabuſe the Public.

A certain number of troops are ordered to be ready to embark on an expedition; it is ſaid, againſt Martinico.

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that M. Millbank, who was lately ſent from England to Morocco with two men of war, to treat about the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield, and a tranſport, that were wrecked laſt year on the Barbary coaſt, is not able to ſucceed in his commiſſion; for beſides the ſum of money required, which is very large, the Emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and ball anſwerable, and cordage, tackle, &c. ſufficient to equip four ſhips of war.

By letters from Quebec we learn, that the neighbouring inhabitants are ſo well reconciled to their new Maſters, that they bring them in freſh proviſions in plenty.

Laſt week ſeveral ſhips advertiſed on the Royal-Exchange for goods and paſſengers for Quebec, for the firſt time.

They write from Edinburgh, that on the 21ſt ult. an expreſs arrived from London, with orders for Commodore Boys, then lying in Leith Road, to ſail directly for the coaſt of Norway, in order, if poſſible, to clear the ſeas of ſome of the ſhips of Thurot's ſquadron, who were cruizing there under Engliſh colours, and picking up a great many of our Merchantmen. The Commodore immediately gave orders to make every thing ready for ſailing, and it was expected he would put to ſea the firſt fair wind.

On the 23d the Commodore diſpatched the Scourge and Eagle cutters for the coaſt of Norway, to learn what accounts could be had of M. Thurot's ſquadron.

The Katherine Cornelia, a Dutch ſhip, Capt. Conelius Janſe Eye, from Cheſter bound to Venice, laden with lead, in the voyage was taken by the Algerines, where the cargo was condemned, but the ſhip diſcharged, and two-thirds of her freight paid to the Captain; from thence the ſhip proceeded to Venice, where ſhe was obliged to perform 42 days quarantine.

By a letter from Shrewſbury we learn, that the new raiſed regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by Col. Crauford and quartered in that town, a few days ſince went through the ceremony of conſecration of the colours. They marched in grand proceſſion to the church, where the colours were ſuſpended over the heads of the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel: Prayers being ended, a very genteel and elegant diſcourſe was preached by Mr. Chambers, adapted to the occaſion, in which mention was made of the ever-memorable Gen. Wolfe, and concluded with an exhortation to the Military to follow his example, at the ſame time paying a compliment to the Colonel, and the reſt of the Officers, for the great vigour and perſeverance that had diſplayed itſelf in the collecting, in ſo ſhort a time, ſo many and ſuch choice youths to vindicate their country's wrongs. They then marched to the Quarry, where they ſaluted the colours, which were then carried by Col. Crauford and Lieut. Col. Lord Pulteney, and kiſſed them, in token of a due ſenſe each entertained of the unalterable regard that is at all times to be paid to them, and as a memento of their faith. The officers all dined with Col. Crauford, and in the evening Lord Pulteney gave a grand ball. Every ſoldier had as much meat and drink as he could diſpenſe with. Their complement is quite full, and fifty to ſpare. In a few days afterwards they quitted Shrewſbury, and marched northward.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

IRELAND.

Corke, Dec. 20. Letters from Crookhaven adviſe, that his Majeſty's ſhip Somerſet was, in a violent ſtorm on Wedneſday laſt, obliged to cut away all her maſts to prevent her foundering; ſhe was the next day warped into the haven of that place. Remains there Commodore Barrington with his fleet of nine ſhips.

Dublin, Dec. 25. Laſt Tueſday at a Poſt Aſſembly held at the Tholſel, the Freedom of this City, in a gold box, was unanimouſly voted to Adm. Saunders, as a particular mark of their eſteem, for his important ſervices.

LONDON.

We hear that the Earl of Halifax, Sir Thomas Robinſon, and Major Gen. Yorke, are to be the Miniſters at the enſuing Congreſs.

Tueſday the Purſers of the Prince Henry, Capt. Beſt; the Oſterley, Capt. Vincent; the Hawke, Capt. Drake; the Boſcawen, Captain Braund; and the Fox, Capt. Hume, arrived at the India-Houſe, with advice of the ſafe arrival of the ſaid ſhips, on Thurſday laſt, at Corke, from the Brazils. They ſailed from thence Oct. 4, in company with the Taviſtock, Capt. Jenkins, which was obliged to return back, being found leaky.

They write from Copenhagen of the 18th inſt. that the froſt had been ſo exceſſive there, that the Sound adjacent to that place, was frozen up.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. William Oliver, B. D. to the Rectory of Ludcombe, in the county of Salop; together with the Rectory of Sidmarſh, in the ſaid county.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Carlton, B. A. to the Rectory of Staple-Grove, in Hertfordſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Cappar, of Monk-Soham, in Suffolk, to be Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lady Baroneſs Dowager Walpole.

The Rev. Mr. George Henry Taylor, to the vicarage of Farley, in Cheſter.

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, L. B. to the vicarage of Parſhton, Lincolnſhire, with the rectory of Loughton, Staffordſhire.

MARRIAGES.

The Right Honourable Lord Farnham, to the Counteſs Dowager of Stafford, in St. James's Square.

27. Mr. David Ximenes, Merchant, in Devonſhire-Square, to Miſs Mendez, a young Lady lately arrived from Jamaica.

DEATHS.

Alice Charlton, widow, at Spalding in Lincolnſhire, who had lived on charity ſeveral years in one of the pariſh houſes there; on ſearching her houſe after her deceaſe, upwards of 250 l. were found ſewed up in an old ſtocking, which ſhe has left to her grandſon, ſon of a journeyman Patten-maker in Cambridge.

William Pawon, ſen. Eſq; an Oporto Merchant at the Groyne.

21. Mrs. Banyer, a widow Lady, at Wisbich. By her death a landed eſtate of 400l. a year devolves to Laurence Banyer, Eſq; lately promoted to the rank of Captain Lieutenant in Col. Armiger's regiment now on duty at Guadaloupe.

22. Baron John Frederick de Preys, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden to the States of Holland.

22. Mrs. Philippa Sharp, wife of John Sharp, of Gatewicke, near Ryegate, Surry, Eſq;

25. Capt. Richard Priddle, a Commander in the Turky trade, in Princes-ſtreet, Rotherhith.

28. The Lady of James Young, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Mars; and the Firſt Captain in Sir Edward Hawke's fleet.

29. George Hornſby, Eſq; Purſe-Bearer to the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper.

30. Mr. Matthew Strange, youngeſt ſon of the late Sir John Strange, Maſter of the Rolls.

The Rev. Dr. Bridgen many years Profeſſor of Divinity at Greſham-college, and Uncle to Mr. Alderman Bridgen.

George Gordon, Eſq; Mayor of the city of Rocheſter.

30. Mr. Thomas Roome, an Undertaker in Fleet-ſtreet.

31. Mrs. Barber, Houſekeeper to the Guard-Rooms, St. James's. And his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire has appointed Miſs Barber to ſucceed her mother in the ſaid place.

Tueſday at noon was performed before his Majeſty, the following Ode, written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic, by Dr. Boyce, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians. The vocal parts by Meſſ. Beard, Savage, Cox, Cooper, Barrow, Ladd, Denham, Butwell, Hudſon, Warren, and the children of the Chapel Royal. The inſtrumental by Dr. Nares, the Gentlemen of the Band, &c.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR 1760.

STROPHE.

AGAIN the Sun's revolving ſphere
Wakes into life th' impatient year,
The white-wing'd minutes haſte;—
And, ſpite of Fortune's fickle wheel,
Th' eternal Fates have fix'd their ſeal
Upon the glories of the paſt.
Suſpended high in Mem'ry's fane,
Beyond even Envy's ſoaring rage,
The deeds ſurvive, to breathe again
In faithful Hiſtory's future page:
Where diſtant times ſhall wond'ring read
Of Albion's ſtrength, of Battles won,
Of Faith reſtor'd, of Nation's freed,
Whilſt round the Globe her conqueſts run:
From the firſt bluſh of orient day
To where deſcend his noontide beams,
On ſable Afric's golden ſtreams,
And where at eve the gradual gleams decay.

ANTISTROPHE.

So much already haſt thou prov'd
Of fair Succeſs, O beſt belov'd,
O firſt of favour'd Iſles!
What can thy fate aſſign thee more,
What whiter boon has Heaven in ſtore
To bleſs thy Monarch's ceaſeleſs toils?
Each riſing ſeaſon, as it flows,
Each month exerts a rival claim,
Each day with expectation glows,
Each fleeting hour demands its fame.
Around thy Genius waiting ſtands
Each future Child of anxious Time;
See! how they preſs in ſhadowy bands
As from the fleecy rocks, ſublime
He rolls around prophetic eyes,
And Earth, and Sea, and Heaven ſurveys;
"O grant a portion of *thy* praiſe.
"O bid us all," they cry, "with luſtre riſe."

EPODE.

Genius of Albion, hear their prayer?
O bid them all with luſtre riſe!
Beneath thy tutelary care
The Brave, the Virtuous, and the Wiſe
Shall mark each moment's winged ſpeed
With ſomething that diſdains to die,
The Hero's, Patriot's, Poet's meed,
And paſſport to eternity.
Around thy rocks while Ocean raves,
While yonder Sun revolves his radiant car,
The land of freedom with the land of ſlaves,
As Nature's friends, *muſt* wage illuſtrious war.
Then be each deed with glory crown'd,
'Till ſmiling Peace reſume her throne,
'Till not on Albion's ſhores alone,
The voice of Freedom ſhall reſound,
But every realm ſhall equal bleſſings find,
And Man enjoy the Birthright of his kind.

The Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared at the ſame time in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

A Chronological Series of Events in the Proſecution of the preſent War.

1749. THE Count de la Galiſſoniere, Governor of Canada, commits the firſt hoſtilities in Nova Scotia.

1750. April 20. The Chevalier de la Corne and Father Loutre defeat Maj. Lawrence, near the mouth of St. John's river. Capt. Rous, in the ſloop Albany, takes a French ſhip, laden with ſtores, and carries her into Halifax. Four Engliſh veſſels are ſeized in the harbour of Louisbourg.

1751. June. M. de Villiers drives away the Engliſh Ohio company from the banks of that river.

1752. The Fren. continue their encroachments, and ſtrengthen the fort of Crown-point.

1753. Oct. Col. Waſhington ſets out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie.

1754. April. M. de Contrecoeur deſtroys Logg's Town;

May 20. And obliges Capt. Trent to abandon Fort Monongahela, ſituated on the forks of that river.

24. Waſhington defeats a detachment of Contrecoeur's, commanded by Junonville.

June 13. Contrecoeur takes poſſeſſion of the outlines of a fort planned by the Engliſh, and when finiſhed, calls it Fort du Queſne.

20. The forts Beau-ſejour and Bay-Verte reduced.

July 3. Villiers obliges Waſhington in Fort Neceſſity to capitulate.

1755. June 10. The Alcide and Lys French ſhips of war taken by Adm. Boſcawen.

July 9. Gen. Braddock defeated near Fort du Queſne.

Sept. 7. Gen. Dieſkau attacks Gen. Johnſon in his camp near Lake George, & is defeated and taken priſoner.

1756. May 20. Engagement between the Admirals Byng and Galiſſoniere off Minorc.

26. War declar'd againſt France by Engl.

June 9. ——— by France againſt Engl.

26. Calcutta taken by the Nabob, and the garriſon thruſt into the Black Hole.

29. Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, ſurrendered to the French.

Aug. 14. Fort Oſwego taken by the French.

29. Saxony invaded by the K. of Pruſ.

Dec. 1. His firſt action with Count Brown at Lowoſitz.

1757. Jan. 30. Calcutta retaken by Col. Clive.

Feb. 5. The Nabob defeated by him.

Mar. 24. He takes Chandenagore.

26. He defeats the Nabob again, depoſes him, and raiſes Jaffier Ali Cawn to that dignity.

April 21. The Auſtrians are defeated at Reichenberg by the Pr. of Bevern.

May 6. The King of Pruſſia defeats Count Brown at Auwall near Prague.

20. The trench. opened againſt Prague.

June 18. The K. of Pruſſia defeated by Count Daun at Colin.

19. Siege of Prague raiſed.

July 25. The D— of C—— worſted by M. D'Etrees, at Haſtenbeck.

Aug. 9. M. de Montcalm takes Fort Wm Henry, in North America.

16. Adm. Watſon dies in the E. Indies.

30. Mareſchal Lehwald worſted by Mareſchal Apraxin, the Ruſſian General, at Norkitten.

Sept. 8. Convention ſigned by the D— of C—— at Cloſter-ſeven.

Oct. 1. The Britiſh armament returns from Rochefort, having blown up a ſmall fort on the Ile of Aix.

Nov. 5. The King of Pruſſia defeats the army of the Empire at Rosbach.

11. Schweidnitz ſurrendered to the Auſtrians.

22. Count Daun defeats the Prince of Bevern near Breſlau.

Dec. 5. The King of Pruſſia defeats Count Daun at Liſſa;

21. And retakes Breſlau.

1758. Feb. 23. Hoya taken.

28. The Foudroyant and Orphée men of war, taken by Adm. Osborne.

Mar. 14. Minden taken by the French.

18. Embden taken by Adm. Holmes.

April 16. Schweidnitz taken by the King of Pruſſia.

29. M. D'Ache worſted by Admiral Pocock.

May 1. Senegal, in Africa, taken by the Engliſh.

3. The King of Pruſſia enters Moravia, and

27. Inveſts Olmutz.

June 2. Fort St. David's, in the Eaſt-Indies, taken by the French.

8. The D. of Marlborough burns 100 ſail of ſhipping at St. Malo's.

23. The Prince de Clermont defeated at Crevelt by Pr. Ferdinand.

25. Count Daun obliges the K. of Pruſſia to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, by taking his convoy.

26. The Iſle of Cape Breton taken by the Engiſh.

July 5. Lord Howe ſlain, and

8. Gen. Abercrombie repulſed at Ticonderoga.

23. The Prince d'Iſemburg defeated by the Duke de Broglio at Sandershauſen.

Aug. 3. M. D'Ache worſted again by Adm. Pocock in the Eaſt Indies.

5. M. de Chevert defeated at Meer by Baron Imhoff.

6. Cherbourg taken, and its pier deſtroyed by the Engliſh.

27. Fort Frontenac taken by the Engl.

Sept. 9. Gen. Bligh's rear-guard defeated by the French at St. Cas.

20. The D. of Marlbro' dies at Munſter.

25. The King of Pruſſia defeats the Ruſſians at Zorndorff.

30. General Oberg defeated at Lanwerhagen by the Pr. de Soubize.

Oct. 14. The K. of Pruſſia's camp at Hochkirchen ſurprized by Count Daun.

Nov. 10. Part of the ſuburbs of Dreſden ſet on fire by order of the Pruſſian governor.

25. Fort du Queſne taken by General Forbes.

Dec. 29. The iſland of Goree, on the coaſt of Guinea, taken by the Engliſh.

The French General Lally is repulſed at Tanjour, in the Eaſt Indies, & beſieges Madraſs without ſucceſs.

1759. April 13. Pr. d'Iſembourg defeated and ſlain at Bergen by the D. de Broglio.

May 2. The iſland of Guadalupe, in the Weſt-Indies, ſurrendered to Gen. Barrington, together with

26. Marigalante, Granada, & St. Martin.

July 5. Adm. Rodney bombards Havre de Grace.

23. The Pruſſian Gen. Wedel defeated at Zullichau by the Count de Soltikoff, the Ruſſian General.

25. Fort Niagara, in America, taken by Gen. Johnſon.

28. Ticonderoga taken by General Amherſt.

Aug. 1. M. Contades defeated at Minden by Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

3. Leipſic taken by the army of the Empire.

4. Crown Point taken by Gen. Amherſt

10. Gen. Wunſch ſkirmiſhes with the army of the Empire, and defeats one of the wings.

12. The K. of Pruſſia defeated at Cunerſdorff by the C. de Soltikoff.

18. Adm. de la Clue defeated by Adm. Boſcawen.

Sept. 5. Dreſden taken by the army of the Empire.

18. Quebec taken by Gen. Townſhend, after a battle with the French, in which Gen. Wolfe, tho' victorious, is ſlain.

Nov. 20. Munſter reduced by the Hanoverians

A corps of 12,000 Pruſſians under General Finck ſurrenders to the Auſtrians at Maxen.

Sir Edward Hawke obtains a victory over the French ſquadron off Quiberon Bay.

Dec. 4. A Pruſſian detachment under Gen. Durecke defeated by the Auſtrian army at Meiſſen, in which engagement Gen. Durecke was wounded and taken priſoner.

EPIGRAM.

On the French *melting down their Plate.*

FRANCE now to Peace may eaſily be woo'd,
Since ſhe's at preſent in a melting mood.

The BEE *and* BUTTERFLY.

A FABLE.

THE roſy morning ſtreak'd the ſky,
All Nature gladden'd on the eye.
T' inhale the odours of the day,
An Inſect flutter'd on its way,
Ting'd with each variegated dye,
A beauteous, gaudy Butterfly,
Well pleas'd he wings his little flight,
Self-admiration his delight;
High ſoars, and glitters in the ſun,
Till by a fragrant flowret won,
And with his pleaſure tir'd, at length,
He ſettles to recover ſtrength.
Thither, impell'd by Induſtry,
In ſearch of ſtore a roving Bee
Fled, loaded with his waxy feet,
And by the gaudy Inſect lit;
Pride high inflam'd his little breaſt,
And thus his anger he expreſt:
'Mechanick hence, your diſtance know,
'Vile tradeſman, come not near a beau;
'Thee Nature form'd for odious toil;
'Hence, nor my beauteous garment ſoil.
'Confine your manners to your ſtate,
'And learn a reverence to the great.'
The Bee, provok'd with gen'rous pride,
Thus with an honeſt ſcorn reply'd;
'Vile, empty inſect, idle thing,
'Whoſe merit is a painted wing;
'Know, ſon of Folly, know thy birth,
'A reptile let you crawl the earth:
'With induſtry I range the fields,
'Extract each ſweet the flowret yields;
'Which gladly to my cell convey'd,
'Nouriſh my friends by age decay'd.
'Nor to my tribe alone confin'd,
'My labours benefit mankind;
'While you but entertain the eye,
'And not one real good ſupply.'
He ſpoke, and frowning with diſdain,
Skim'd with his load acroſs the plain.

JACK MEGGOTT.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Household, 3 3/4

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Christened		Buried	
Males	198	Males	264
Females	168	Females	237
In all	366	In all	501

Increaſed in the burials this week 73.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 45. Conſumption 91. Convulſions 99. Dropſy 10. Fever 52. Lunatick 3. Mortification 1. Small Pox 124. Stilborn 17. Teeth 16.

Caſualties.

Killed at a fire 1. Suffocated 1.

From the MANCHESTER MERCURY.

The Caſe of Mary, the Wife of Thomas Heald, a reputable Farmer of Old Tatton Hall, near *Knutſford*, in *Cheſhire*; publiſhed at their earneſt Requeſt, for the Information of all afflicted with RHEUMATISMS, &c.

I Mary, the Wife of Thomas Heald, having taken Cold after Lying-in, was ſeized with violent *Rheumatic* Pains in my Limbs and Body, which were frequently moving from one Part to another, and from which I was never free for more than three Years, notwithſtanding I had the Advice of the moſt eminent Doctors in the neighbourhood, and took great Quantities of Medicines, but to little or no Effect, for my Pains were daily increaſing, and at laſt became ſo intolerable, that I could take no Reſt; I was withal afflicted with a very bad Cough, Loſs of Appetite, and Shortneſs of Breath, which ſoon reduced me ſo low, that I became quite helpleſs, and my Body, Hips, and Thighs ſwelled, and a ſhooting Pain in one of my Legs in ſuch a Manner, that my Friends thought I had the Dropſy; in this miſerable Condition I continued three Quarters of a year, expecting every Day to be my laſt; but happily my Husband ſeeing an Advertiſement of the great Virtues of Dr. BATEMAN'S ORIGINAL PECTORAL DROPS, (prepared by *Dicey* and *Okell*, in *Bow Church-yard*, *London*) perſuaded me (as the laſt Hopes) to make Trial of them, and directly ſent for a Bottle to John Leech's, Bookſeller, &c. in *Knutſford*; in a few Hours after I had taken the firſt Doſe I found Eaſe, and reſted well all Night, and by continuing a few Doſes, I began to feel the Uſe of my Limbs return, which encouraged me to proceed, and by taking a few Bottles more (with the Bleſſing of Divine Providence) my Pains left me, my Cough ceaſed, my Appetite returned, the Swelling of my Body, &c. was quite reduced, and I ſoon recovered my former Health and Strength, which I have ever ſince (now more than a Year) perfectly enjoyed. Alſo I Thomas Heald, was relieved of the *Rheumatiſm*, by one Doſe only, of the ſaid Drops: Likewiſe our Daughter, and ſeveral of our Neighbours (to whom we recommended them) have received great Benefit thereby.

Oct. 22, 1759. THOMAS HEALD.
MARY HEALD.

The late excellent Mr. HERVEY, *in his Meditations*, &c. Vol. i. p. 148, *in a Note upon* John 5. 17. ſtiles Dr. *Doddridge*, "a maſterly Expoſitor, who has illuſtrated the Life of our bleſſed LORD in the moſt elegant Taſte of Criticiſm; with the moſt amiable Spirit of Devotion; and without any Mixture of the malignant Leaven or low Singularities of a Party."

This Day is publiſhed, Price 6d.

(With a beautiful Copper-plate of *John* preaching in the Wilderneſs)

NUMBER IX. Of

The FAMILY EXPOSITOR:

OR, A

Paraphraſe and Verſion of the NEW TESTAMENT, With Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section.

By the late Rev. *P. DODDRIDGE*, D. D.

This Work, which will be compriſed in about 140 Numbers, will be elegantly printed in Quarto, on a good Paper, and with a new Letter, and 24 Pages of it delivered to the Subſcribers every Week. All the Copper-Plates, the Engraving of which coſt above One Thouſand Pounds, will be given *gratis* in the Courſe of the Publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *H. Payne*, at *Dryden's Head*, in *Pater-noſter Row*, *London*; and by all the Bookſellers in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

*** Mr. *Weſt's* Letter to the Author, and a full Account of the Work, may be ſeen in the Propoſals at large, which are delivered by all the Bookſellers, Printers, and News-carriers in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

The GRAND ANALEPTICK;

Or, Truly great Reſtorer of the Generative Faculty.

THESE Medicines are named ANALEPTICK from their Property, which is to reſtore thoſe Parts of Nature debilitated, or weakened by any injurious Cauſes whatever, to their priſtine Strength and Vigour. That ſuch a happy Quality is peculiar to them in Caſes of Impotency, old obſtinate Gleets, and general Defects in the Parts of Generation, the Author is ſufficiently convinced by the Succeſs attending theſe Medicines in publick and private Practice, in Caſes no leſs extraordinary, than the Recovering ſuch Patients in a ſhort Space of Time, from the moſt ſurprizing Weakneſs to an exalted Vigour, who were told by able Phyſicians and Surgeons, there was no help for them.—Nor is the Nature of theſe moſt pleaſant Drops directed upon the above Occaſions to be taken inwardly, reſtrained only to the Parts appropriated to Generation, but will be found admirably to ſtrengthen and invigorate the Body in general, cheriſhing and exhilarating the whole Syſtem of Natural, Vital, and Animal Spirits, from whence all Power of Action derives, and good Oeconomy of Body is created and preſerved. This Remedy conſiſting of two different Medicines, are together to be had at half a Guinea, at Mr. *Vaches*, oppoſite the *King's Arms* Tavern in *Pall-mall*; at Mr. *Hood's* Pamphlet Shop, *Ludgate*; and at Mr. *Hope's*, Bookſeller, at the Corner of *Bartholomew Lane*, the Back of the *Royal Exchange*. At either of which Places the Author may be directed to; occaſional Letters, Poſt paid, ſo directed, ſhall be duly anſwered.

BANKRUPTS.

Joſeph Taylor the younger, late of Ollerton, Nottinghamſhire, Innkeeper.
Francis Daniell, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Hollis Saunders, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Robert Banyard, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Butcher.
Thomas Woodcock the elder, of Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire, Painter.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock ——	3½ Bank Ann. 1756 ſhut.
India Stock ſhut.	3½ per cent. dit. 1758, ſhut.
S. S. Stock, ſhut.	bank circulation par.
Old S. S. Ann. 84¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 1s. prem.
New S. S. Ann. ſhut.	Navy and Victualling Bills
Ditto 1751, ſhut.	4 ⅝ a 5 per cent. diſc.
3 per cent Bank Red. 83½	Lott. Tickets 1760, 4l. 13s
Ditto conſolid. ſhut.	Script. 1759, 84¾.
Ditto 1726, ſhut.	Script. 1760, 96.
Ditto 1759, ſhut.	Omnium ⅝ per cent. premium.
Ditto India Ann. 82 ½.	

This Day is publiſhed, Price 6d.

(*Ornamented with an Elegant Frontiſpiece and engraved Title; a Copper-Plate Repreſentation of a new invented Plough; a Plan of Sir* Edward Hawke's *Victory over M.* Conflans, *with a View of the adjacent Coaſt; and* Silvia, *an original Song, ſet to Muſic by Mr.* Oſwald)

NUMBER I. Of

The BRITISH MAGAZINE;

Or, MONTHLY REPOSITORY

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES.

For *JANUARY*, 1760.

Containing, among many other curious Particulars, the following; Dedication to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; The Hiſtory of Omrah, an Oriental Tale; Deſcription of the Rattle-Snake Plant in Louiſiana, called by the Natives Oudla-Coudlogouille; The Life and Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves; A Parallel between the Gracchi and the greateſt Man of the preſent Age; Propoſitions for finding the Longitude at Sea, by Robert Long, born deaf and dumb, with Dr. Bradley's Opinion and Objections, and Mr. Long's Anſwer; Deſcription of a new-invented Plough, with a Copper-plate; A genuine Detail of a remarkable Incident that happened at Montmorenci, near Quebec; An original Letter of Cromwell; The Idler, No. 89. A Letter from J. W. to his Brother in Cornwall; A Letter ſuppoſed to be written by the Mooriſh Secretary; Reflections on the diſtreſſed Situation of the French Nation; Explanation of Sir Edward Hawke's Engagement with the French Fleet, and an engraved Plan of the Battle; Hiſtory of Canada; Bravery of the Engliſh common Soldiers; Mathematical Queſtions; Account of new Books, &c. *Poetry*: Silvia, an original Song, ſet to Muſic by Mr. Oſwald; Ode on the new Year; An occaſional Prologue, written and ſpoke by Mr. Havard the Night Zara was acted for the Benefit of the Marine Society; Third Ode of Anacreon; Epigram on the Author of the Bruſſels Gazette; A Rebus. Introduction to the Hiſtory of the preſent War; Chronological Series of Events in the proſecution of the War; Hiſtory of the War; Domeſtic Intelligence; Liſts, Births, Deaths, &c.

Printed for *H. Payne*, at *Dryden's Head*, in *Pater-noſter Row*; and ſold by all Bookſellers and News-Carriers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	20s to 26s	12s to 17s	10s to 13s 6d	17s to 21s	19s to 21s 6d	14s to 15s 6d
Oxford,	71 to 81 10s	16s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	32 to 43 buſh	32 6d to 43	
Abingdon,	61 17s 6d to 81 load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	35 to 43 4d	32 6d to 43 6d	
Farnham,	81 5s to 101	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	71 to 81	16s to 17s	13s to 14s	20s to 23s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	61 10s to 81	16s to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	19s to 22s	22s to 24s	
Reading,	61 10s to 81	14s to 19s	14s to 16s 6d	21s to 24s	20s to 23s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s	
Glocester,	31 8d to 41 6d buſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4d to 2s 9d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

LONDON, Printed for *W. Faden*, in *Wine-Office-Court*, *Fleetſtreet*; and *R. Stevens*, at *Pope's-head*, next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.